

The Pascagoula Chronicle.

VOLUME XXII

PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1918

NUMBER 8.

WILSON REPLIES TO GERMANY

Allies and Their Military Advantages Must Pass on Plea for Armistice.

The following is the text of the reply of President Wilson to the latest offer of the German government asking for an armistice, as forwarded last night through the charge d'affaires at Bern, Switzerland, and received by the American state department:

The secretary of state to the president of the United States, Oct. 23, 1918.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23rd, transmitting a communication dated the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

Having received the solemn and binding assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in the address to the congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of the armistice, and that this wish emanates, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy, but from the majority of the German people, and having received also the promise of the present German government that the humane and civilized warfare will be observed on land and sea by the armed forces, the president declines to take up with the armistice, and that the government of the United States is associated with the armistice.

He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he is justified in submitting for consideration would be one which leaves the United States and powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements which may be entered into and to make good the promises of the armistice. The president, therefore, transmitted his response with the present German authorities to the governments which the government of the United States is associated with a belief, with the suggestion that, if governments are disposed to peace upon the terms and principles which the military advisers of the United States are asked to submit to government associated against the armistice as fully protect the interests of the peoples involved in the unrestricted power to enforce the details of the armistice, which the government of the United States is associated with, the concrete evidence of her unqualified acceptance of the terms and action proceeds.

The president would deem himself in candor did he not point out the frank possible terms that the extraordinary safeguards demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional and the German foreign secretary in the twentieth of October, he does not appear that the principle of armistice he suggested, that a people has yet been fully out or that any guarantees exist or are in contemplation of alterations of principle and of now partially agreed upon permanent. Moreover, it does appear that the heart of the difficulty has been reached. It is that future have been under the control of a people, but the present war has been; and it is with the present that we are dealing. It is that the German people have means of commanding the empire in the popular will; that the policy of the empire is directed; that the determining interest remains with those who thereto been the masters of the world depends now on speaking and straightforward the president deems it his duty without any attempt to soften any seem harsh words, that he of the world do not and can-

SENATE'S RECORD SHOWS 36 BILLION FOR WAR NEEDS.

Democratic Leaders Make Statement of Money Voted in Session

Washington, Oct. 21.—Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader, today inserted in the Senate record a statement showing the achievements of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, in which twenty-five specific acts of importance to the prosecution of the war are enumerated. Appropriations totaling \$36,398,405,223 have been authorized by this Congress, the statement said.

Beginning with the resolution declaring war on Austria-Hungary, Senator Martin traces the history of the present session to legislation affecting the second and third Liberty Loan acts, and doubling the issue of war savings stamps.

Among the appropriation acts passed by the present session, Senator Martin enumerated the four deficiency bills, carrying a total of \$8,185,266,210, including the \$6,346,005,666, passed by the House last Friday and which is now before the Senate appropriations committee.

The manpower act, extending the draft ages, the railroad and telegraph and telephone company control acts, the housing act and authorizing the purchase of farm loan bonds to the extent of \$200,000,000, are cited by Senator Martin, and the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, the deficiency appropriation measure, the oil leasing bill and the waterpower bill, now pending, also are included. These measures undoubtedly will be passed before the end of this session, he said.

NEW FOOD RULES.

Commencing Tuesday of this week the estimated 9,000,000 people who take their meals in public eating places went under stricter food regulations than last year. The new regulations of the Food Administration are planned to avoid wastefulness, meatless and other emergency days, replacing them by a system which evenly reduces the consumption of all foods and eliminates waste.

Hotels, restaurants, cafes, club and dining car service throughout the country are affected by the twelve regulations. All bread served in these places must contain at least 20 percent of wheat flour substitutes. Two ounces of this victory bread of four ounces of corn bread or muffins, Boston brown bread, rye bread, etc., are the maximum allowances for one meal. Bread may not be used as a garniture or under meat, and it must not be put on the table until after the first course is served, thus preventing wasteful nibbling.

One kind of meat only may be served at one meal. Meat includes beef, mutton, pork, poultry and all by-products of these. This eliminates bacon as a garniture.

Only half-ounce portions of cheese and butter are allowed per meal, and cream must not contain over 20 percent of butter fats.

The sugar bowl is to be completely banned from the table or counter. Patrons may have it upon request to the extent of one teaspoonful or its equivalent per meal. The sugar ration for the public eating places is two pounds for every 90 meals served, including cooking and table use.

In addition to these regulations, which directly affect the patron, the management of any hotel or restaurant, or other public dining room must not burn any food waste. All should be served to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats and fertilizers.

This system will make it impossible for the thoughtless or willful food hog to get more than his share or to waste food. It simplifies the diner's problem of eating patriotically. It is one of the wise measures put into operation to save for our Allies the 17,500,000 tons of food they must buy of this year or go unfed.

W.S.S.

Mrs. John Redmond of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting her niece, Mrs. August P. Bugge, Mrs. Redmond is a sister of Mrs. J. F. Bodman, formerly of this city.

not trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) Robert Lansing. "Mr. Frederick Oederlin, charge d'affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

"FLU" CONTINUES ON THE WANE

Average for Past Week Less Than 20 New Cases a Day.

The influenza situation in Pascagoula and Jackson county continues to improve. The total of new cases reported for the past week was 430, divided as follows: Pascagoula 131, Moss Point 135, Escatawpa 66, Ocean Springs 9, Vancleave 23, Latimer 11, Kreole 4, East Side 16, miscellaneous 35.

Reports from the entire coastal district are equally encouraging.

The U. S. Public Health Service is very much gratified with the outlook and feels confident that the disease will be stamped out within a few days. In the meantime the prohibition on public assemblages of all kinds will remain in force.

Following deaths from influenza and pneumonia have been reported since our last issue:

Oct. 18. Mrs. Frank Ryan, age about 25. Body carried to Ocean Springs for interment.

Oct. 18. Mrs. Lucy Walker, wife of H. W. Walker, age 22. Interment at Pascagoula cemetery.

Oct. 21. Mrs. Carrie May Cochran, wife of Earl R. Cochran, aged 24. Leaves husband and one child. Interment at Pascagoula cemetery.

Oct. 24. George Colan Turcott, 2 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Turcott. Interment at Pascagoula cemetery.

Oct. 25. Year old child of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Valverde, Jr. Funeral arrangements not yet announced.

In the last few days there has been a slight increase of influenza among the colored people. Several deaths have occurred, as follows:

James Roscoe Armstrong, 19 years. Employed by Dicks Blodgett Ship-building Co.

Jane Bolton, aged 70. Child of Steve Hatch.

Child of Richard Durden.

Nancy Hayes, wife of Mose Hayes, aged 37.

Two deaths reported Thursday night, but names not yet known.

To the work of those connected with the U. S. Public Health Service, the Pascagoula Chapter Red Cross and the Canteen Committee of same, together with that of the volunteer nurses, is in a large measure responsible for the small death rate. These faithful few have been on the go day and night since the beginning of the epidemic, rendering aid where most needed and seeing that none were uncared for. Pascagoula owes them an immense debt of gratitude.

BOND ISSUE WINS BY BIG MAJORITY.

Street Paving and Sewerage Carried Overwhelmingly in Tuesday's Election.

The special election on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$115,000 for paving and sewerage purposes resulted in the proposition carrying by a vote of 145 to 3.

The Chronicle understands that arrangements have already been completed to sell the bonds at par and accrued interest, the buyers to bear all expense in connection with the issue.

Following are the streets and avenues embracing all of the business district of the city which will have paving and sewerage:

Frederic street beginning at South side of Delmas Ave. and extending to South side of L. & N. R. R. tracks.

Cedar street from North side of L. & N. R. R. track to North side of Live Oak Street.

Magnolia Street beginning at North side of L. & N. R. R. tracks and extending to North side of Live Oak street.

Pascagoula street, beginning at South side of Jackson street and extending to North side of Telephone Road.

Krebs Ave. beginning at East side of Cedar street and extending to West side of Pascagoula street.

St. Francis street beginning at North side of Delmas Ave. and extending North to L. & N. R. R. right-of-way.

St. Ferol street beginning at North side of Delmas Ave. and extending North to L. & N. R. R. right-of-way.

Kerr St. beginning at North side of Delmas Ave. and extending to South side of L. & N. R. R. track.

Delmas Ave. beginning at East side of Frederic street and extending to West side of Pascagoula street.

W.S.S.

The office fixtures and furniture for the U. S. Employment branch has been installed by the well known furniture house, of the Rodriguez Economy Store. The selection of desks and chairs are substantial and attractive and add greatly to the appearance of the office which is located on Krebs avenue in the Gautier Federal Building.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Washington.—American soldiers in France can receive but one Christmas package each this year and each package must weigh not more than three pounds, according to regulations announced by the war department. Boxes for men in the navy, however, may weigh 20 pounds.

The regulations governing Christmas packages for soldiers have just been completed after conferences between the war and post office departments and the American Red Cross.

"Relatives and friends," says the war department's announcement, "who are planning to make Christmas for the soldiers in war zones a merry as conditions will permit, should bear in mind that each soldier is entitled to but one of these packages. The war department will not accept more than one parcel for each man. It is expected that approximately 2,000,000 of these packages will be sent abroad and the amount of shipping space provided for their transportation will not permit of any deviation from the 'one parcel a man rule.'"

"The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. They are now receiving Christmas parcels with instructions to mail the parcels to the person in this country from whom they wish to receive the holiday box. To avoid any chance of duplication, each soldier gets but one of these labels. Packages that do not bear these labels will not be accepted. In the event of this label being lost it cannot be replaced.

"No Christmas parcels will be accepted for shipment after November 29. The cardboard boxes or cartons to be provided for these parcels are three inches by four inches by nine inches in size. When packed, wrapped, and ready for mailing these boxes must not weigh more than three pounds."

The American Red Cross has agreed to provide these cardboard boxes and to supervise their distribution to relatives of the soldiers who present the proper Christmas parcel label credentials. The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

On receiving one of these Christmas parcel labels it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross, where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before November 1, but by that time each Red Cross branch will have its allotment of boxes, based on the number of soldiers in service overseas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of prohibited articles, except those on the list barred by the postal officials. The articles prohibited are all intoxicating liquors, all inflammable material, including friction matches, and any composition likely to ignite or explode (cigarette lighters come under this classification), liquids and fragile articles improperly packed. Under the regulations no note or message or written matter of any kind will be permitted to remain in the boxes.

In addition to the foregoing list of prohibited articles, relatives and friends are urged to bear these facts in mind. Don't put in articles packed in which will not keep fresh until Christmas.

Pack dried fruits and other food products in small tin or wooden boxes. Give preference to hard candy over chocolates, unless the latter are enclosed in heavy wrappers.

Do not put in articles packed in glass.

Gifts should be wrapped in khaki-colored handkerchiefs, 27 inches square.

When the package has been packed it should be taken, unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J.

In the navy department instructions for Christmas packages to sailors in home waters and abroad, it is provided that all boxes are limited to 20 pounds in weight and are forwarded in care of supply officer, fleet supply base, Twenty-ninth street and Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shipment of Christmas packages for naval vessels abroad should be made so as to reach New York not later than November 15.

Mr. J. C. Watts has received a letter from his son, Serg. F. L. Watts, who is with the American forces in France. Serg. Watts is delighted with his work and speaks in the highest terms of the courtesy and kindness of the French people.

W.S.S.

Mr. Lazaro Lopez, one of the Gulf Coast's well known businessmen, died of pneumonia Thursday at his home in Biloxi.

JACKSON COUNTY MAKES GOOD

"Flu" Epidemic Does not Prevent County from Over Subscribing Fourth Liberty Loan Quota.

Despite the fact that the "flu" epidemic hit Jackson county just as the Liberty Loan drive began, resulting in all public speaking, meetings, etc., being cancelled and curtailing the efforts of the various committees through illness of some of the members, the \$305,500 quota was oversubscribed by more than \$33,000.

The following letter from Mr. H. C. Herring, county chairman, tells the whole story:

Moss Point, Miss., Oct. 23, 1918. To the People of Jackson County: Again our country has called, and again has the answer of Jackson county rang clear and true.

We were asked to absorb \$305,500.00 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, and we answered by taking \$335,300.00, an oversubscription of \$33,800.00, though working under a handicap of an epidemic of influenza through the length and breadth of our county, cancelling all speaking dates, public meetings, etc.

To the several precinct and city chairmen, Mr. E. J. Jane, Pascagoula; Mr. E. R. Glasscock, Ocean Springs; Mr. J. E. Lockard, Vancleave; Mr. J. B. Gibson, Hurley; Mr. Will Parker, Wade; Mr. Jesse H. Jackson, Orange Grove; Mr. Walter Gantier, Gautier; Mr. E. D. Spann, Moss Point; credit is due for the work and organization in their respective communities, and I am taking this opportunity to express my appreciation of their efforts.

In round numbers subscriptions ran as follows: Beat No. 1, \$2,800.00; Beat No. 2, \$172,800.00; Beat No. 3, \$120,650.00; Beat No. 4, \$33,000.00; Beat No. 5, 10,500.00; total, \$335,800.00.

An accurate cast of subscriptions may slightly increase or decrease foregoing, and complete statistics will be published next week.

Again expressing my appreciation, personally and officially, to each and every chairman and committeeman, for their work and efforts, I beg to remain.

Yours respectfully, H. C. HERRING, Chairman for Jackson County. W.S.S. SHOP EARLY.

Government Asks That All Christmas Buying Be Completed by November 15.

Do your Christmas shopping early is more than ever wise advice and at this time, advice which must be followed in order not to interfere with the government's war program. The council of national defense, in a special bulletin to women, who do a large share of the Christmas buying, urges that as much Christmas shopping as possible be done in October and completed by November 15.

Other suggestions are:

That the articles purchased be chosen with reference to the actual needs of the individuals for whom they are intended. The only exceptions to this should be in the case of toys for little children.

That for gifts which must be sent by mail, express or freight small, light articles be chosen.

That purchasers carry home small packages and do not ask for frequent or special deliveries.

That wherever possible gifts be delivered in person rather than by mail or express.

That all packages, cards, etc., which must be sent by mail or express be started by December 5 at latest.

The state councils have been asked to see that the dealers keep their agreement not to hire extra help or lengthen the hours at Christmas time.

W.S.S.

The funeral of Private Frederick William Gisch took place Monday afternoon and the interment was made in the Griffin cemetery. Mr. Gisch was twenty-nine years old and died on the 17th instant at Camp Hancock, near Augusta, Georgia, after a short illness of pneumonia. Those in attendance at the funeral were his mother, Mrs. A. Gisch, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scherer all of New Orleans. Mrs. Gisch will remain for a short time at Moss Point as the guest of Mrs. John Alberts.

W.S.S.

The ladies of the Red Cross chapter have won unstinted praise for splendid service during the prevalence of the "flu." Too much credit cannot be bestowed on the bevy of workers who daily, in sunshine and rain, brought soup, milk and other nourishment to the sick and lonely; also to the noble housewives who furnished the nourishing liquid.

W.S.S.

With the promised settled weather, clear skies, dazzling waters and resounding air let us put on the armor of pluck and go altogether for a greater Pascagoula.

CLASSIFIED PROPERTY TAX CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

To be Submitted for Ratification at Election on November 5th.

The Legislature at its 1916 session realizing that the taxation system of Mississippi was inequitable in its effect, and inadequate to meet modern conditions, appointed a vacation committee from the House and Senate, with instructions to investigate the conditions in Mississippi and other States, and to report to the Legislature at the 1918 session.

This committee worked faithfully for two years and submitted a report to the Legislature recommending the passage of certain statutes, and the adoption of an amendment to Section 112 of the Constitution.

This amendment as prepared by the Fiscal Committee, was adopted by both branches of the Legislature, practically without opposition, and will be submitted for ratification at the general election on the 5th day of November and reads as follows:

"Amend Section 112 of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi so that it will read as follows:

SECTION 112. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only, but property shall never be assessed for taxes for more than its true value. The Legislature shall have power to divide property into classes for the purpose of taxation. The Legislature may impose a per capita tax upon such domestic animals as from their nature and habits are destructive of property. All exemptions shall be by general law. The Legislature may provide for a special mode of assessment for railroads, and for other public service corporations, or other corporate property, or for particular species of property belonging to persons, corporations or associations."

It is not the purpose of this statement to enter into an extended argument for the ratification of this tax amendment—the Fiscal Committee in its report set out in detail the many reasons for its adoption. It is proper, however, to state that the amendment is approved by the National Tax Association. A similar amendment has recently been ratified by the people in Kentucky and Oregon; several other States have previously adopted such amendment.

Scores of legislative committees, in nearly every state of the Union, have in every instance so far as we are advised, urged the adoption of an amendment similar to the one to be voted upon. All have recognized the breakdown of taxation systems containing clauses that all property of whatever kind shall be taxed on a uniform basis and according to its true value.

The essential difference between the proposed amendment and the section as it now reads, is that under the proposed amendment the legislature shall have power to divide property into classes for the purpose of taxation. The Legislature at present is powerless to effect relief, through it may realize that different classes of property must be recognized in taxation in order to afford any substantial relief to our present system.

It is just as logical to say that the tariff shall be the same, on every kind of property, or that the same privilege tax shall be imposed on each trade or profession, as it is to contend that all kinds of property shall be assessed on the same basis of value.

It is to be carefully noted that the amendment, as submitted, does not of itself make any change in taxation system of Mississippi, but it simply makes it possible for future legislatures to meet the demands of the entire State for a modern and more equitable fiscal system—which demand has existed for so many years.

It is but fair to state that the Fiscal Committee regards the ratification of this amendment as the most important step which can be taken to make possible a remedy of the present situation. This Committee labored for two years, without compensation, and submitted this amendment as the most important results of its labor. It is the earnest hope of this committee that its efforts, and the action of the Legislature, will be approved by a large vote in favor of ratification of the amendment.

GEO. B. POWER, Secretary. House Committee on Taxation and Revenue—Senate Fiscal Committee.

W.S.S.

The men who go down to the sea in ships have become important factors in our national life. Pascagoula is rapidly developing into a ship-building place and the youth should be encouraged to embrace the merchant marine service. It is necessary to have a theoretical knowledge of navigation followed by experience. In order that our young men may enjoy the opportunity of operating "home built" vessels a course in navigation should be one of the features of our local schools and colleges.

W.S.S.

Mrs. C. Nelson is home from an extended visit to relatives in Virginia.

REAL ESTATE IN JACKSON COUNTY

Recorded in Chancery Clerk's Office For Week Ending

October 18th.

D. A. Galloway to L. F. Wilkerson, contract for warranty deed for 2 acres in the sw 1/4 of sec 1 of 5-4-5 together with all buildings thereon, \$1,645.

John G. Parker and wife to Mrs. E. L. Parker, one acre in nw corner of 13-7-6, \$100.

J. Buford Cain to Jackson county, 1 acre in nw corner of nw 1/4 of sec 27-4-7 used for school house, \$1.

Mary McKinyon et al. to Will P. Robinson, parcel of land on Magnolia road near Gurte line in 26-7-6, \$300.

Louise G. Moore to Mrs. Lilly A. Stephens, part of lot 41 Valentine Delmas tract in city of Pascagoula 50x 160 1/2 ft., \$500.

Mrs. B. F. Duke et al. to F. H. Lewis, quit claim deed to lots 9 and 10 on west side of West Market st. of J. Z. Sarrazin tract in 11-8-6, \$50.

Marney E. Ford et al. to Mrs. Maggie L. Wiley, lot 6 square 2 of the Valentine Delmas heirs tract in city of Pascagoula, \$175.

Joseph E. Reinecke to Willie Brazley, strip of land 100 feet wide on the north east side of Willie and Peter Brazley tract in 1-8-6, \$160.

Deeds of Trust

Henry L. Havens and wife to Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, deed of trust for \$800; secured by nw 1/4 of sec. 1 of nw 1/4 of 8-6-7.

John B. Humphreys and wife to Swift & Company, deed of trust for \$566.67; secured by nw 1/4 of 24-6-9.

W.S.S.

MISSISSIPPIANS ARE URGED TO BURN MORE WOOD.

C. L. Townes, Fuel Administrator, Mississippi.

There is nothing new on the fuel situation. Coal is now being mined at the maximum capacity. Instead of being able to increase the output, it is likely that the output will be reduced. The cause of this will be the inroads made by the draft on the miners. With the supply steadily decreasing and the demand steadily increasing on account of larger war operations, it is necessary that states like Mississippi substitute wood for coal. We have a sufficient supply of wood in this State to keep everybody in it warm and to operate every steam plant in it without the use of a pound of coal. However, scarcely any of our people seem to realize what we are up against in the fuel situation. Three-fourths of the plantations in this state use coal when there is an unlimited amount of wood close at hand. Most of these plantation owners buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps freely but do not seem to realize that it is their duty to assist in furnishing the necessary coal with which to operate ammunition factories to supply the navy and the railroads and to supply steamships which are necessary to transport our soldier, and supplies with which to sustain them.

Unless all signs fail, I think that at the beginning of the next coal season, there will be an order issued prohibiting such people from receiving coal. This order should have been issued this year. I do not believe I will experience a severe coal shortage in Mississippi during the coming winter. There will be instances of shortage but they will be caused more by lack of proper precautions than by lack of coal. For instance the numbers of people in this State who are demanding that they be supplied with high grade Alabama coal in this emergency. Any one family with the coal supply knows that the amount of high grade Alabama coal is very limited. Under the new rating system of the Fuel Administrator the State of Mississippi is allowed thirty-two cars of all grades of Alabama coal per week. We are receiving considerably more than this. Our receiving more than our share naturally creates shortage in other States. It is impossible for us to receive more than we are already receiving. We are not getting this amount, 1 from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cars per week. From this amount one should be able to see that we are secure additional Kentucky coal but that our supply of Alabama coal is likely to be curtailed at any time. We all know that Alabama coal is superior in quality to Kentucky coal, however, we all know that Kentucky coal beats no coal at all, and no one should demand any certain grade at this time.

W.S.S.

New homes are rapidly springing up over the section embraced by our port. This is an evidence of prosperity and shows the confidence of our citizens in the future of our city.

W.S.S.

Mrs. W. M. Canty visited Mobile Tuesday.